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Long Live Solidarity of World's People for Independence!

President Tito Leaves, Fully Supports DPRK's Reunification Policy

President Josip Broz Tito left Pyongyang on Aug. 30 by special plane, successfully concluding his itinerary in the DPRK, according to KCNA.

President Kim Il Sung warmly saw off the Yugoslav President and his party at the airport. Present there were Premier Pak Sung Chul and Vice-President Kim Dong Gyu and other party and government cadres. Also at the airport were diplomatic envoys in the capital of the DPRK.

A farewell banquet was arranged at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honour of President Tito on the evening of Aug. 29.

Josip Broz Tito, President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, paid an official friendship visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from Aug. 24 to 30 upon the invitation of President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The Yugoslav President was accompanied by Stane Dolanc, Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the Communists League; Veljko Milatovic, President of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro; Milos Minic, Vice-President of the Federal Executive Council and Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic; Aleksandar Grlickov, Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the Communists League; Emil Sedviger, Member of the Federal Executive Council and Federal Secretary for Foreign Trade of the Federal Republic; and other party and government personnel.

Summit Talks

During the seven-day visit of President Tito to the DPRK, talks were held between President Kim Il Sung and his Yugoslav counterpart on Aug. 25, 27 and 29. At the talks the two sides informed each other of the situation of the respective countries and exchanged views on further strengthening the friendly and cooperative relations between the parties, governments and peoples of Korea and Yugoslavia, developing the non-aligned movement still further and other international problems of common concern and a series of other problems. The talks proceeded in a cordial, sincere and friendly atmosphere. A unanimity of view was reached on the questions discussed at the talks, KCNA reported.

On the evening of Aug. 25, President Kim Il Sung arranged a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honour of the Yugoslav guest. At the banquet President Kim Il Sung and President Tito respectively made speeches.

Joint Communique

A joint communique between the DPRK and Yugoslavia was made public on Aug. 29. (See page 2)

The joint communique said both sides reached a unanimity of views on the matters discussed, according to KCNA.

Regarding the question of Korea's reunification, the communique said President Tito renewed his full support for the three principles and five-point proposition for national reunification and expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people in their cause for the reunification.

The Yugoslav President condemned the imperialists and the south Korean regime for their "two Koreas" plot, expressed unreserved support to the just struggle of the south Korean people for democratization of society and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and contended that all foreign troops stationed in south Korea withdraw at the earliest possible date, it said.

Referring to the non-aligned movement, the joint communique said both sides pointed out that differences and existing problems among the non-aligned countries should be solved in amicable and peaceful way in accordance with the principles of the non-aligned movement based on the mutual respect and equality and in conformity with the principles of unity and interests of individual countries and non-aligned movement as a whole.

Both sides, the communique said, stressed the necessity of strengthening the cooperation between the Communist and Workers' Parties and all the progressive forces on the principle of independence, equality, non-interference and the free choice of the roads of their own development and responsibility to their own people and working class.

Welcome Meeting

A grand Pyongyang mass meeting for welcoming President Tito was held on Aug. 28 at the Moranbong Stadium. There was packed to capacity with more than 100,000 Pyongyangites of all strata.

President Kim Il Sung made a speech at the meeting.

Disclosing that "to divide and rule is originally a well-worn device of the imperialists and colonialists," he pointed out, "That is why the imperialists are also pursuing the policy of dividing our country into 'two Koreas' for good." "We will never tolerate any attempt to split our people into two because we have been living as a homogeneous nation through history," President Kim Il Sung said.

Following him, President Tito said in his speech, "We have come to visit your beautiful country guided by sincere wishes to contribute, for our part, to the promotion of the friendly co-operation between our peoples," noting that "besides the closeness of our liberation and revolutionary struggle in the past, we are also linked together by our devotion to socialism and non-alignment," he added, "By our adherence to the movement of non-aligned countries, we have been rendering a great contribution to independence of peoples and countries, to development of new, more just political and economic international relations, to the cause of progress and peace in the world." (The full text of speeches, below)

At the meeting, the Title of Honourary Citizen of Pyongyang was awarded to the Yugoslav President. Vice-Premier Chong Jun Gi, Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, presented a certificate of the honourary citizenship to him.

After the welcome meeting, President Tito saw the magnificent mass gymnastic display "Song of Korea" performed by 50,000 school children in the capital.

President Kim Il Sung and President Josip Broz Tito raised high their firmly clasped hands in response to the stormy cheers of hundreds of thousands of citizens who gathered on Aug. 30 at the Moranbong Stadium in Pyongyang to welcome the Yugoslav President. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Title of Hero Of DPRK

The Title of Hero of the DPRK was awarded to the Yugoslav President. At a ceremony held in Pyongyang on Aug. 29, President Kim Il Sung conferred upon him the title as well as gold medal and the National Flag First Class.

Order of Yugoslav Great Star

On the same day a ceremony for awarding "Order of the Yugoslav Great Star," the highest order of Yugoslavia, to President Kim Il Sung was held, and President Tito conferred the order upon him.

Yugoslav guests visited Mangyongdae where President Kim Il Sung was born, the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace, Korean Central History Museum, Memorial of the Victory in the Fatherland Liberation War, Central Industrial-Agricultural Exhibition, Pyongyang Metro and Chongsan Co-operation Farm.

The mutual visits of President Kim Il Sung and President Tito are a signal event in further strengthening bilateral friendship and unity, KCNA reported, and added:

The meeting of President Kim Il Sung and President Tito marks another important milestone in expanding and developing the non-aligned movement.

Anti-Imperialist Fighter's Statuette, Silver Knife Presented to President Tito

A statuette of an anti-imperialist fighter and a silver knife were presented on August 24 at the Kim Il Sung Square to Comrade Josip Broz Tito, President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Kang Hui Won, Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administrative Committee, and Heroes of the Republic presented a statuette of an anti-imperialist fighter to Comrade Josip Broz Tito who has correctly led the struggle of the Yugoslav people for freedom, liberation and the building of a new society and is carrying on energetic activities for the common cause of the world progressive peoples.

Then artists presented a silver knife to Comrade Josip Broz Tito.

A statuette of an anti-imperialist fighter is a symbol of the anti-imperialist fighters who are heroically struggling against imperialism and for freedom, independence and the liberation of the people. A silver knife is a symbol of the guardian of happiness and security. It is a custom of our country that parents give silver knives to their sons and daughters as a wedding souvenir.

Comrade Josip Broz Tito expressed deep thanks for the present of a statuette of an anti-imperialist fighter and a silver knife. (KCNA)

Speech of President KIM IL SUNG

At Welcome Meeting

Esteemed Comrade Josip Broz Tito,
Dear guests from Yugoslavia,
Comrades and friends,

The people of all walks of life in our capital have today turned out to this stadium to welcome esteemed Comrade Josip Broz Tito in a joyful festive mood.

I take this meaningful opportunity to warmly welcome once again the visit of our close friend Comrade President to our country.

This unprecedentedly beautiful, magnificent scene presented today in Pyongyang is a vivid expression of our high respect and fraternal feelings for Comrade Josip Broz Tito who has struggled for the cause of the working class and the freedom and liberation of his fatherland and people since his youthful days, and for the Yugoslav people.

This is a mighty demonstration of friendship and unity between the peoples of the socialist countries developing on the basis of independence and is an excellent symbol of friendship and solidarity between the member states of the non-aligned movement marching shoulder to shoulder towards the common goal of independence.

Both Korea and Yugoslavia have maintained independence and worked out their destinies by their own efforts.

Our two peoples take pride in the fact that all our successes in the internal and external activities are fruits of the independent line and they are firmly determined to accomplish their Juche-oriented revolutionary cause to the end.

Ours is an era of independence, and it is a universal truth to maintain independence in the revolution and construction.

Following the contemporary trend of independence, the socialist forces, the national liberation movement, the working-class movement and the democratic movement are growing steadily.

The non-alignment which appeared on the stage of history as a great political force reflecting the strong trend of independence has become a mighty anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our times.

With the development of socialism on a world-wide scale and the consolidation and strengthening of the non-alignment, the world revolutionary forces have decisively gained in strength, whereas the imperialist reactionary forces have become extremely weakened.

According to its law of development history is moving on inexorably towards the victory of the people's cause for peace and democracy, national independence and socialism.

The process of the historical change today when the world is being transformed, is constantly attended by a fierce struggle between the revolutionary forces and the counter-revolutionary forces, between the peoples of various countries advocating independence and the old and new dominating forces.

The imperialist reactionary forces are making desperate efforts to get clear of their decay and ruin 'and are more viciously engaged in all kinds of plots and manoeuvres as the economic crisis sweeping the capitalist world is becoming more serious.

Resorting to another trick, the imperialists are ostensibly exhibiting the signboard of "peace" with a louder noise. In fact, however, they are stepping up preparations for aggression and war.

In this connection we should be especially vigilant against the moves of the forces of imperialism, neo-colonialism and dominationism that are engaged in biddings for bigger shares everywhere in the world and trying to draw the non-aligned countries to their sides to put under their domination and control and split and disintegrate the non-aligned movement and other revolutionary forces of the world.

But no force on this earth can reverse the trend of history.

In order to cope with the prevailing situation the non-aligned countries and all the peoples of the world advocating independence should form a united front against all forms of dominating forces and resolutely repulse their machinations for division, disintegration and scrambling.

The socialist countries and the Communist and Workers' Parties should promote cohesion and cooperation by finding out common denominators on condition of standing against imperialism, supporting the national liberation struggle in colonies and the international working-class movement, continuing the building of socialism and refraining from interfering in the internal affairs of other parties and countries.

The non-aligned countries must prevent split and defend unity, and the differences and disputes arising among the non-aligned nations should be solved through consultation on the principle of organically combining their national interests with the interests of the non-alignment as a whole and strengthening their unity.

The non-aligned nations, the developing countries should ensure the unity of action to establish a new international economic order; and even if they have a temporary economic difficulty, they should never be lured by the "aid" given by the foreign dominating forces which is something in the nature of causing illness and then administering medicine; and they should, on no account, be deceived by the latter's mischief-making, splitting tricks.

We will bravely surmount all obstacles lying in the way of advance and continue to march forward along the road of victory, by resolutely suffering, with the strategy of unity, the manoeuvres to alienate and divide the progressive forces of the world and destroy them one by one.

To divide and rule is originally a well-worn device of the imperialists and colonialists.

That is why the imperialists are also pursuing the policy of dividing our country into "two Koreas" for good.

We will never tolerate any attempt to split our people into two because we have been living as a homogeneous nation through history.

This time Comrade President has affirmed on many occasions that he will, in the future, too, oppose the "two Koreas" plot of the splitists at home and abroad and do everything to support and encourage the struggle of our people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

This is a great encouragement to our people.

Esteemed Comrade President,

Korea and Yugoslavia have fought shoulder to shoulder for the common cause of the international working class and the oppressed nations, as socialist countries adhering to independence and as members of the non-alignment.

At the talks and conversations held on several occasions by now we have exchanged very useful opinions on a number of questions now confronting the international communist and working-class movements and the non-aligned movement and other internationl problems of common concern, the question of strengthening the friendship and solidarity between our two countries and the question of Korea's reunification, and reached an unbreakable agreement.

We have made a firm promise to expand and develop in future the friendship and cooperation between our two parties, two countries and two peoples in all of the political, economic, cultural, scientific and technical fields and make greater joint efforts to strengthen and develop the international communist and working-class movements and the non-aligned movement.

Our visit to your country in 1975 and your present visit to our country are striking proof that the good relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries are in full bloom, and they will go down as the most brilliant event in the history of brotherly friendship between our two peoples.

This constitutes a great contribution to promoting the revolutionary cause of the peoples of the world who stand for independence.

We are extremely happy that the visit of Comrade President to our country is registering success.

Our people will continue to fight with vigour for the final victory of the cause of class emancipation, national liberation and human liberation in firm unity with the peoples of the socialist countries, with the international working class, with the non-aligned peoples, with the progressive peoples of Europe and all peoples of the world advocating independence, and will refuter an active support and encouragement to peoples of all countries in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, dominationism, racism and Zionism.

In conclusion, at this place where the feeling of welcome is running high in endless waves, I sincerely wish you, our intimate friend Comrade President Josip Broz Tito, to continue to lead the Yugoslav people energetically in good health and achieve still greater success in the struggle for the independent development and prosperity of your country.

Long live the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Korean and the Yugoslav peoples!

Long live the solidarity of the peoples of the world advocating independence!

Speech of President JOSIP BROZ TITO

At Welcome Meeting

Esteemed Comrade President Kim Il Sung,
Esteemed Comrade Chairman of the People's Council of Pyongyang,
Dear citizens of Pyongyang,

Allow me to thank you most cordially for this very friendly mark of attention.

I wish in particular to thank you, Comrade President Kim Il Sung, for your very kind words addressed to our country and to the peoples of Yugoslavia, as well as to me personally.

I also address my warmest thanks to all the citizens of Pyongyang, whose honorary citizen I shall become today, for the unforgettable expressions of friendship extended to us at every step.

I warmly greet all the participants in this magnificent gathering, all those who will take part in this—I am convinced—very beautiful performance we are going to see. To all participants, in particular to the youngest ones, I express our feelings of deep gratitude for the trouble they took to present in such a colourful and symbolic way the struggle and socialist construction in our two countries, as well as our friendship.

For all of us this is a memorable experience, which confirms the deep mutual respect and genuine friendship existing between the peoples of our two independent, socialist and non-aligned countries.

I avail myself of this opportunity to convey to you all the most cordial greetings from the citizens of our capital city Belgrade and from all our peoples.

We are well acquainted with the diligence of the millions of your capital's inhabitants and the outstanding successes that you have recorded in the construction of the new and modern Pyongyang. Even during this brief stay of ours, we have been able to acquaint ourselves in part with the results of your staunch work and I am indeed pleased to state that we are highly impressed with all that you have accomplished.

We know that Pyongyang was totally destroyed during the war, levelled to the ground, and that you had to rebuild everything with immense difficulties in the process. You have built indeed a beautiful and a modern city, with magnificent buildings, wide boulevards, schools, hospitals. We see that your city also has a strong industrial base and good facilities for a further all-round development. You may rightly be proud of your achieved results. Therefore, I wish to express our appreciation and our sympathies to the working class and to all the citizens of Pyongyang for their efforts and working enthusiasm with which they have been building their happy future.

We very well know—since after our victorious revolution we had to begin literally from scratch—that all this is a result of self-sacrifice and dedicated work of your working people, of your working class, the leadership and constant care of President Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea.

All you have done is therefore so close and understandable to us since our capital city Belgrade was also heavily demolished in the war. Already in the first attack and air raids, Hitler's invaders destroyed much of what we had. But they could neither crush nor stifle the heroic spirit of resistance of the freedom-loving Belgrade and of other cities and villages all over our country.

Our whole country was ruined during the war. Although in addition to material damage we also suffered extensive human losses, after the war we became even stronger and more united, more resolute to follow the road of socialist development and independence, to safeguard and consolidate the achievements of our revolution.

We have come to visit your beautiful country guided by sincere wishes to contribute, for our part, to the promotion of the friendly co-operation between our peoples. We are sincerely glad to see that this co-operation and friendship between our two countries is being strengthened day-in day-out. All this has been accomplished through patient work, profound mutual respect for independence and equality.

Besides the closeness of our liberation and revolutionary struggle in the past, we are also linked together by our devotion to socialism and non-alignment. By our adherence to the movement of non-aligned countries, we have been rendering a great contribution to independence of peoples and countries, to development of new, more just political and economic international relations, to the cause of progress and peace in the world.

Today no one will contradict the fact that the world needs peace. But there will be, nor can there be, a genuine peace unless the problems besetting the international community are resolved, unless existing hotbeds of crises are extinguished and the flare-ups of new ones prevented. It is for this reason that we extend full support to all peoples fighting for freedom and independence, for peace and progress in the world.

Allow me, dear comrades and friends, to thank you once again for this magnificent performance. At the same time I wish you new successes in the further development of the socialist society, in the further assertion of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and, above all, in the realization of the inalienable right of your people to the unification of Korea in the conditions of peace and independence.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I extend our most beautiful wishes to Comrade President Kim Il Sung on his birthday anniversary celebrated this year.

His name is inseparably linked with your achievements in the struggle for your national liberation and overall changes, for socialism and national reunification.

May the Democratic People's Republic of Korea continue to prosper in all areas and to register further progress!

Long live the friendship and co-operation between the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!

Report Meet Fetes 50th Anniv. of Korea Young Communist League

A grand central report meeting was held at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on August 26 to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the formation of the Young Communist League of Korea organized and guided personally by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Put with due respect on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The meeting hall was packed with anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, functionaries of the Party and power bodies, economic organs and working people's organizations and men of science, education, culture, art, public health and the press as well as working people in Pyongyang and soldiers of the People's Army.

Also present at the meeting were the members of the delegations of Koreans in Japan and home-visiting group of Koreans from Japan.

The platform was taken by Comrades Kim Il Pak Sung Chul, Kang Ryang Uk, O Jin U, So Chol, Rim Chun Chu, O Baek Ryong, Li Yone Mu, Kim Hwan, Kim Chol Man, Kong Jin Tae and Hwang Jang Yop; anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, guiding personnel of public organizations, and Pyongyang Municipal Party and power bodies, generals of the Korean People's Army, Combat Heroes and Labour Heroes.

To the platform party were Li Ho Mo, chairman of the Saitama prefectural headquarters of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), who is heading the delegation of chapter functionaries of Chongryun, Kim Su Jin, a section chief of the educational department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun, who is heading the fifth delegation of Korean educational workers in Japan, Son Ho Ju, representative director of the Tokyo Metropolitan Traders and Industrialists Association, who is heading the delegation of the Edogawa chapter and Ueno second branch of Chongryun, and Li Tae Un, vice-chairman of the Chiba prefectural headquarters of Chongryun, who is heading the 35th home-visiting group of compatriots from Japan.

Comrade Rim Chun Chu made a report at the meeting.

He stressed that the formation of this league was a brilliant fruition of the outstanding conception of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on building a militant, revolutionary vanguard organization of the working class and a great event in bringing the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle and communist movement of our country onto a new, higher plane.

The Young Communist League of Korea, an illegal revolutionary organization, was a most militant and revolutionary vanguard organization ensuring unified guidance over all the anti-Japanese youth and children's organizations and mass organizations and a revolutionary organization of Juche type which takes the revolutionary ideas of the respected and beloved leader as its firm guiding principle and whose basic mission is to fight for their realization, the reporter pointed out.

He went on:

The formation of the YCL helped train young communists in an organized way to rear them up as communist nuclei equipped with firm revolutionary world outlook and backbone forces who would shoulder upon themselves the Korean revolution and further hasten the preparations for the founding of a revolutionary Party of Juche type.

With the existence of such a mighty revolutionary organization in those days when a dawn was breaking upon the Korean revolution our people were able to unite more firmly around the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and turn out as one in the sacred war for the restoration of the fatherland and our revolution greeted a period of a new turn when it could advance in reliance on our own forces.

The reporter went on:

In accordance with the grand conception of the Korean revolution he personally matured in the arduous struggle, the great leader convened the historical Chialun Meeting in June 1930 and scientifically defined the character and tasks of the Korean revolution and, on this basis, set forth the line of waging an anti-Japanese armed struggle, the line of forming an anti-Japanese national united front and the policy of founding a party, which are the Juche-based line and strategic and tactical policy of the Korean revolution.

The Juche-based line of the Korean revolution advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is an independent line based on the firm stand of Juche that the master of our revolution is the Korean communists and the Korean people and accordingly the victory of the revolution should and can be won by our people themselves; it was a solely correct guiding principle to be held fast to by the Korean communists in the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

As the respected and beloved leader put forward the great programme for the Korean revolution by further developing the programm of the Down-With-Imperialism Union, the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle and communist movement of our country came to vigorously advance on the basis of the comprehensively systematized Juche-based revolutionary line and strategy and tactics.

He continued:

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Both the preparation of the organizational nucleus for Party building and the founding and development of the strong Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army were started with the activities of the Young Communist League. We trained many youths to be devoted revolutionary fighters by intensifying the work of the Young Communist League and other youth organization."

The respected and beloved leader set forth an original idea of the alliance of the three forces, the idea that calls on the Party, the Young Communist League and the Children's Corps to unite close and carry the revolution to completion and steadily expanded and developed the Young Communist League and reorganized it into the Anti-Japanese Youth League of Korea in keeping with the demands of the situation, thus knitting broader masses of youth together in the revolutionary ranks and rearing young communists as commanding personnel of revolution, dependable core elements for founding the Party in the flames of the struggle.

Through the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle the ideological system of Juche was firmly established in the communist movement of our country, many communist nuclei grew up, the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks in thought and purpose were achieved with the great leader as the centre and powerful internal revolutionary forces built up to successfully carry out the work of building a new society and the cause of socialism and communism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung founded our Party in time after liberation on the basis of the thorough organisational and ideological preparations personally made by him for founding the Party in the flames of the arduous underground struggle and bloody armed struggle, thus building up the militant staff of our revolution and an organized vanguard, a guiding force capable of rallying the entire people as one and vigorously rousing them to the building of a new society.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung founded our Party, the revolutionary power, working people's organisations and regular armed forces of the people and wisely led them to successfully carry out the agrarian revolution, the nationalization of industries and tasks of all other anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, thus converting the northern half of the Republic into a operational base for the Korean revolution, a strong bulwark for national reunification in a short period of time.

Our Party and our people have been firmly tempered and our revolutionary ranks have grown and strengthened as invincible forces in the course of the protracted, arduous struggle in which they accomplished the cause of anti-imperialist national liberation and the anti-feudal democratic revolution and have carried on the socialist revolution and the socialist construction holding aloft the banner of the Juche idea under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Our revolutionary ranks have been firmly built up with veteran revolutionary fighters who, following the great leader, have fought staunchly overcoming all hardships and trials since the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, veteran Party members who have confidently covered the road of revolution under the uplifted banner of the Party since its inception and trustworthy younger generation of revolution who have grown up in the worthwhile struggle for the socialist revolution and the socialist construction.

These powerful revolutionary ranks which the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has built up and expanded for 50 years looking forward into the future of revolution are immensely valuable and irreplaceable wealth of our revolution. Our Party and people are highly proud to have this great asset and herein lies a firm guarantee for the victory of our revolution, the reporter noted, and stressed:

The political and ideological unity and revolutionary cohesion of our Party and people which form the steel-like revolutionary detachment, rallied close around the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung with one thought and one purpose are the unbreakable and vital unity and cohesion.

More triumphant is the road of our revolution carried on by these invincible revolutionary forces and immensely bright is the future of our country.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution and great thinker and theoretician, founded the immortal Juche idea in the early period when he set out on the road of revolution, expounded the basic principle of the revolutionary movement and the most correct guiding idea for the communist movement of our country and has confidently led the Korean revolution along the road of victory with his outstanding and tested leadership.

Saying that the cause of our revolution has and yet been accomplished and we are on the road of revolution, he stressed:

We should vigorously wage the three-revolution red flag movement under the uplifted revolutionary slogan "Let's meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!" and rally the entire Party members and working people more closely around the great leader, further accelerate the revolution and construction and thereby promote the independent reunification of the country and the cause of socialism and communism. (KCNA)

President Kim Il Sung (in his youth) leading a secret meeting of the Young Communist League

Joint Communique between DPRK and Yugoslavia

PYONGYANG, Aug. 29 (KCNA)—A joint communique between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was issued public in Pyongyang on August 29.

The joint communique reads in full:

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At the invitation of Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Comrade Josip Broz Tito, President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, paid an official friendly visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from August 24 to August 30, 1977.

During the visit talks were held between Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Josip Broz Tito, President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Present at the talks on the Korean side were Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Comrade Kim Yong Nam, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Secretary of the Party Central Committee and Director of its Department of International Affairs; Comrade Ho Dam, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-Premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Comrade Chong Jun Gi, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; Comrade Kye Ung Tae, vice-Premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Minister of Foreign Trade; Comrade Kim IK Hyon, vice-Minister of People's Armed Forces; Comrade Li Jong Mok, vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Comrade Kim Gil Hyon, Deputy Director of the Department of International Affairs of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; and Comrade Chong Gwang Sun, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Present on the Yugoslav side were Comrade Stane Dolanc, Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia; Comrade Veljko Milatovic, President of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro; Comrade Milos Minic, vice-President of the Federal Executive Council and Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; Comrade Aleksandar Grlickov, Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia; Comrade Emil Ludvigen, Member of the Federal Executive Council and Federal Secretary for Foreign Trade of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; Comrade Tode Vardzieki, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Comrade Berislav Badurina, Chief of the Presidential Office of the Republic; Comrade Dusan Vujatovic, Deputy Federal Secretary for National Defence; Comrade Vladislav Obradovic, Director of the International Department of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency; Comrade Blazo Mandic, Press Adviser to the President of the Republic; Comrade Milivoje Maksic, Foreign Policy Adviser to the President of the Republic; and Comrade Dusan Gaspari, Department Director of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

The talks proceeded in a very cordial, comradely and friendly atmosphere and in the spirit of complete mutual respect and understanding. This characterises the friendly relations between the two heads of state and two countries.

Comrade President Josip Broz Tito and the members of his delegation visited a number of objects in the capital, Pyongyang, and its suburb.

The Korean people accorded, exceptionally warm welcome and hospitality to Comrade President Josip Broz Tito and his associates. This marks an expression of the friendly relations and mutual respect between the people of Korea and Yugoslavia, both socialist countries and members of the non-aligned movement.

Mutual Cooperation

Comrade President Kim Il Sung and Comrade President Josip Broz Tito exchanged wide range views on ways to means for further promoting the friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and on the important international issues.

Both sides reached a unanimity of views on the matters discussed.

Comrade President Kim Il Sung informed Comrade President Josip Broz Tito of the socialist construction in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the present development of the situation in the Korean Peninsula and the initiatives undertaken by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea aimed at bringing about the independent and peaceful reunification of the country without any outside interference.

Comrade President Josip Broz Tito, on his part, informed Comrade President Kim Il Sung of the socialist construction in Yugoslavia and the ongoing activities in preparations of the 11th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Comrade President Josip Broz Tito highly appraised the brilliant successes the Korean people have achieved in political development as well as in the development of the economy and culture of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung by implementing the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence with the Juche idea as their guiding compass.

Comrade President Josip Broz Tito also renewed his full support for the three principles and five-point proposition for national reunification initiated by Comrade President Kim Il Sung and expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people in their cause for national reunification.

Comrade President Josip Broz Tito condemned the imperialists and the south Korean regime for their "two Koreas" plot designed to perpetuate the division of Korea, expressed unreserved support to the just struggle of the south Korean people for democratisation of society and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and contended that all foreign troops stationed in south Korea, the major stumbling block to Korea's reunification, should withdraw at the earliest possible date.

Comrade President Kim Il Sung warmly congratulated the Yugoslav people on their shining successes made in the building of the socialist society based on self-management under the leadership of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia headed by their leader Comrade Josip Broz Tito.

Comrade President Kim Il Sung welcomed and expressed firm solidarity with the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for its struggle to establish new relations of equality based on independence on the international scene and for its contribution to the active promotion of the non-alignment.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Josip Broz Tito, President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, expressed satisfaction over the friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation between the two Parties and two countries developing very successfully in the common interests of the two peoples and in conformity with world peace, progress and the cause of socialism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, paid an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia in June, 1975 and met Comrade Josip Broz Tito; this was a historical occasion of developing anew the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The two heads of state pointed out that there exist conditions and readiness for raising in future to a still higher level the all-round relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Both sides affirmed that the continuous and rapid development of economy, science and technology of the two countries open new possibilities in further expanding the mutual cooperation. They also noted that the work of the recently set up consultative commission for economic and scientific-technical affairs constitutes substantial initial successes in that direction and stressed the necessity to work continuously on further expanding and developing the economic and in particular the scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries.

Both sides, with special emphasis on the significance of the cooperation between the Workers' Party of Korea and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and between the social organizations of the two countries in developing the relations between the two countries as a whole, assessed as positive the past cooperation between the two Parties and recognized the need for its further intensification.

Non-Aligned Movement

The two heads of state stressed that the world is undergoing tremendous changes in the direction of victories of socialism and national liberation movement and noted that the progressive forces fighting for the strengthening of national independence, for sovereignty, for the democratization of international relations, and for equitable participation of all countries in the settlement of outstanding international political and economic problems are playing an ever greater role.

Both sides also expressed concern over the deterioration of the situation in some areas of the world, especially in the African regions and over the growing tendencies and attempts to preserve by force and pressure the existing inequitable political and economic relations.

Today the policies of imperialism, neo-colonialism and domination and all forms of oppression and exploitation constitute main danger to peace and independence, equality of people and social progress.

The two heads of state stressed that the non-aligned movement is an independent political force of our times which is playing an ever greater role in the struggle for peace and security, equitable cooperation and the implementation of more just system of international political and economic relations and in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and domination and all forms of aggression and interference, subordination and inequality, and is giving more important influence over the world policy.

Today various forces of domination in the world are giving pressure by different forms and ways on the non-aligned countries and try to divide them and weaken the unity of their movement in order to subordinate them.

The two heads of state stressed the need for safeguarding and cementing the unity of the non-aligned countries and for strengthening their role in solving the international problems and reaffirmed their readiness to invest their efforts together with the other non-aligned countries to thwart all attempts of breaking up the non-aligned movement.

Both sides pointed out that differences and existing problems among the non-aligned countries should be solved in amicable and peaceful way in accordance with the principles of the non-aligned movement based on the mutual respect and equality and in conformity with the principles of unity and interests of non-aligned countries and non-aligned movement as a whole.

The two heads of state expressed their determination to make an invariable active contribution to implementing the decisions of the Fifth Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned States held in Colombo and the resolution of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordination Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries in New Delhi.

World Situation

The two heads of state reviewed the situation in various parts of the world.

Both sides expressed firm solidarity with the peoples in Asia who are fighting against aggression and interference by the imperialists and other forces of domination and inequality and for the independent political and economic development of their respective countries.

The two heads of state considered that the tense situation in Middle East is the result of an aggressive policy of Israel backed by the imperialists.

The Middle East crisis can be overcome only on the conditions of the Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, of the ensurance of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the countries of this area and the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the right to the establishmept of an independent state.

Both sides emphasized the importance of the strengthening of the unity and solidarity of the Arab countries in the struggle for a just and durable solution of the Middle East question.

The two heads of state underlined the necessity of bringing the process of decolonization to its end and contended an immediate elimination of colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in Southern Africa.

Both sides expressed their resolute support to the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa for their early accession to complete freedom and independence.

The two heads of state resolutely called for strict observation of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and the non-aligned policy of the African countries and for the complete realization of the right of the African people to decide their internal affairs freely and independently without any foreign interference.

Both sides, reviewing the current trends in Europe, pointed out the necessity to continue the endeavours aimed at peace, security, equal cooperation and the relaxation of tension in Europe and stressed that peace in this area would make contribution to the cause of peace in the Mediterranean area and in the world in general.

The two sides expressed their support to the Latin American peoples in their struggle to safeguard the full national sovereignty, to strengthen their economic independence and to oppose the outside interference.

International Workers' Communist Movements

Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Comrade Josip Broz Tito, President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, reviewed the situation and developments in the international workers and communist movements, and progressive movement as a whole.

Both sides assessed that socialism has become a world trend and that the struggle for socialism is waged by the Communist and Workers' Parties and other progressive forces on a very broad fronts on the basis of full independence and autonomy.

The variety of ways and forms in which the working class, Communist and Workers' Parties and other progressive forces have been conducting their struggle for social transformation and the building of a socialist society are the result of different historical and political and economic circumstances prevailing in individual countries.

Both sides affirmed that the working class, Communist and Workers' Parties and other progressive forces and movements are entitled to determine the ways of their struggle to establish a new socio-political and economic relations independently and any outside interference and that they are responsible for their revolutionary practice to their working class and people of their country.

Both sides stressed the necessity of strengthening the cooperation between the Communist and Workers' Parties and all the progressive forces on the principles of independence, equality, non-interference and the free choice of the roads of their own development and responsibility to their own people and working class.

The two heads of state recognized that the differences between individual Parties and countries should not be an obstacle to the development of cooperation.

Proceeding from these principles the Workers' Party of Korea and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia will, in the future, too, work towards strengthening equitable relations in the international communist movement and working class movement and the development of the cooperation with all the Communist and Workers' Parties, socialist and other progressive parties and movements on the basis of maintaining independence.

The two heads of state expressed satisfaction over the results of the current visit and the talks held in Pyongyang and expressed the confidence that the cooperative relations between the two countries will be deepened in the spirit of friendship, mutual understanding and respect.

Both sides noted that the official friendly visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by Comrade Josip Broz Tito, President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the talks held between Comrade President Kim Il Sung and Comrade President Josip Broz Tito marked very important occasions, which made powerful contributions to further developing the friendly relation and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and greatly contributed to peace, security, equal international cooperation and in particular, the cause of the non-aligned movement and promotion of the cooperation among the Communist and Workers' Parties and progressive forces.

Comrade Josip Broz Tito, President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia expressed his thanks for the warm welcome and cordial hospitality accorded to him and his associates during his visit.

Comrade President Josip Broz Tito invited Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to visit the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

This invitation has been accepted with thanks.

(Subtitles are ours—Ed.)

Filthy Background of S. Korea-Japan Fusion

A more revealing light has been shed on the background of the dark fusion between the south Korean puppet clique and the Japanese ruling circles.

Afraid of the bitterer denunciation by the public, the old master and servant are now making desperate efforts to veil their dirty fusion, but to no avail.

The fusion of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and the Japanese authorities proceeds from the common interests in treachery and aggression.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The Japanese and south Korean reactionaries are glued to each other by their interests in misappropriating money under the cloak of so-called 'aid'."

The shady fusion between the south Korean puppets and the Japanese Government, being based on bribery, brings into a sharper focus the ugly colour of those wretches rotten to the marrow in treachery and aggression.

It is fact widely known to the world that the south Korean puppets took a bribing offensive vis-a-vis the Japanese ruling circles long ago to win the old masters' favour.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique knee-deep in treacheries made huge payments to the Japanese reactionary politicians to bring the criminal "south Korea-Japan talks" to a conclusion already 10 odd years ago and more recently they assumed a bribing offensive to influence the Japanese authorities for the ratification of the treacherous and aggressive "south Korea-Japan agreement on continental shelf" at the Japanese Diet.

It is an open secret that ex-Prime Ministers of Japan Kishi and Tanaka are among those who took bribes from the puppets. This fact was vividly revealed when Ranard, former Director for Korean Affairs of the U.S. State Department, in his exclusive interview with the bureau of the Japanese newspaper "Asahi Shimbun" in the U.S. early this year declared that the name of Kishi and Tanaka, ex-Prime Ministers of Japan, were clearly written in the U.S. intelligence report passed on to the Director for Korean Affairs of the U.S. State Department concerning the shady "dealing" involving bribe and money payments of the south Korean authorities to the Japanese political circles.

Their fusion is rendered more unbreakable by the misappropriation of money by the master and servant out of the so-called "aid."

It has been disclosed that at least 15 per cent of the "property claim" fund given to the south Korean puppets under the criminal "south Korea-Japan agreement" and 2,200 million dollars delivered to the puppets in the later period slipped again into the pocket of the Japanese ruling circles. Traitor Pak Jung Hi put away in his private purse as much as 130 million dollars out of the 300 million dollars of "property claim" fund.

Another typical example of misappropriation by the master and servant is the swindle in the "loan" for the Seoul subway project.

When rendering the "loan" to the south Korean puppets, the Japanese Government set the price of subway cars 6,500,000 dollars higher than the international market price and shared this amount of money with the south Korean puppets. According to a testimony of Kim Hyong Uk, former director of the south Korean puppet Central Intelligence Agency, in this swindle the Japanese Government handed 2,500,000 dollars to the Pak Jung-Hi puppet clique and put away the remainder in their own pocket.

The swindle of the south Korean puppets and the Japanese reactionaries in misappropriating money in conspiracy with each other is also committed when a plant is exported to south Korea out of the Japanese "loan."

Laying bare this ugly background of the south Korea-Japan fusion, Li Jae Hyon, former information chief of the puppet embassy in the United States, now in exile in the U.S. said:

"When a south Korean enterprise wants to get a yen loan from a government banking organ of Japan, it needs a security of the south Korean "government" and personal endorsement of Pak Jung Hi.

"In case a plant is bought from Japan out of her yen loan, if it is actually worth 7 million dollars, it is priced at 10 million dollars, and the 3 million dollars are equally divided between the Pak regime and the Japanese concerned."

The criminal nature of south Korea-Japan fusion is brought into a bolder relief by the constant role of the Japanese reactionaries as a patron of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in the latter's fascist repression of the patriotic movement of the south Korean people for the democratisation of south Korean society and the independent reunification of the country.

It has been disclosed that secret accords on intelligence exchanges were signed long ago between the "KCIA" and the puppet army counter intelligence command and the Japanese National Police Agency, the Public Security Investigation Agency and the "Self-Defense Force" intelligence unit of Japan.

According to a testimony of Kim Hyong Uk, the south Korean puppet clique and the Japanese reactionaries had exchanged information under secret accords since 1965; the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique acted upon conspiratorial information supplied by the Japanese National Police Agency when they murdered Kim Gyu Nam, a patriotic figure, on the charge of "spying."

It is nobody's secret that bribes were given and taken behind the exchange of conspiratorial information between them.

This was revealed beyond doubt in the course of the "political settlement" of the Kim Dae Jung kidnap case between the south Korean puppets and the Japanese reactionaries.

The above facts vividly show what dangerous role the south Korea-Japan fusion plays in the criminal acts against the patriotic movement of the south Korean people.

The old master and servant do not stop at this.

The Japanese reactionaries and the south Korean puppets commit never-to-be-condoned crime even by conspiring against the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun).

On this Kim Hyong Uk testified: "There have been long-standing cooperative relations between the Japanese police and the south Korean Central Intelligence Agency. The key point in this is the collection of information about Chongryun. In this regard, there are many things which can be hardly done by the south Korean CIA, which naturally relies upon the Japanese police remarkably superior to it in the collection of information about Chongryun".

This is how things stand.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, now an international orphan, are desperately clinging to the sleeves of their old master to prolong their wretched life and the Japanese reactionaries are encouraging and buttressing the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, a group of most despicable traitors, in order to realise their aggressive designs on south Korea.

This is the nature of the south Korea-Japan fusion.

The Korean people will never pardon the criminal collusion between the south Korean puppets and the Japanese reactionaries who stand against the independent reunification of the country.

Kishi and Kim Jong Pil had a confab to deepen dirty fusion when he visited Japan as the 6th general conference of South Korea-Japan Parliamentary Union in February this year.

Disgraceful History Must Not Be Repeated

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) August 29 in an article headlined "Disgraceful History Must Not Be Repeated" declared that our people will never tolerate or connive at the aggressive policy of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors and the treacheries of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, their stooge.

The paper carried an article on the disgraceful day when brigandish Japanese imperialism faked up and announced the "Korea-Japan Annexation Treaty" 67 years ago in conspiracy with the flunkeyists of the feudal Li Dynasty and reduced our country to a complete colony.

It said:

Our people could be freed from the nearly half a century long barbaric colonial rule of brigandish Japanese imperialism when the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung expelled brigandish Japanese imperialism and accomplished the historic cause of the liberation of the fatherland by organising and leading the 15 year long heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle.

But the history of ordeals that began 67 years ago still continues in a half of the country.

The article continued:

After the defeat of Japanese imperialism the US imperialism landed in south Korea to lord it over as the new colonial ruler and impose intolerable national calamities upon our people, serving as policies of aggression and war, and the Japanese forces of aggression revived under the aegis of US imperialism are crawling again into south Korea with the backing of U.S. imperialism to build their aggressive foothold.

The reinvasion of south Korea by the Japanese forces of aggression is committed with the traitorous Pak Jung Hi puppet clique as the guide.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The traitorous force of south Korea is trying to gratify its lust for power and enjoy personal wealth and honour in return for dividing the country and the nation and selling them off to the foreign aggressors."

The Pak Jung Hi clique faked up the "south Korea-Japan treaty" and other treacherous agreements in rapid succession, repeating what the traitors said when they were selling the country to Japanese imperialism in the past: "There is no future of south Korea unless it relies upon Japan." And they are inducing the Japanese forces of aggression and their monopoly capital into south Korea to leave the economic arteries and the wealth of the country at their disposal.

The article exposed that the Japanese force of aggression is tightening political and military ties with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and zealously backing the arms reinforcement and war manoeuvres of the puppets and defending and encouraging the manoeuvres of the south Korean puppets to perpetuate the division in international arena, joining U.S. imperialism in the "two Koreas" policy, thus appearing on the scene as a dangerous aggressive force dreaming of the restoration of its old position as the colonial ruler.

The article said:

The traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique are tightening the dark fusion with the aggression force of Japan, even providing it with fabulous bribes, to prolong their days by clinging to the sleeves of it which is stretching out its tentacles of reinvasion to south Korea with the wild ambition for overseas expansion.

Owing to the ever more undisguised aggressive manoeuvres of the foreign aggressors and the treacheries of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the national sovereignty is totally trampled underfoot and the poverty and non-rights of the people have gone to the limit in south Korea, the situation of the country is strained and new obstacles have been laid on the road of reunification.

It is only too natural that our people feel irrepressible national indignation at the foreign aggressors and traitors, looking back on the past history of ordeals, the article stressed.

The gigantic socialist construction making headway vigorously in the north to promote the cause of independent and peaceful reunification, the strenuous struggle against outside forces, puppets and fascism and for democracy and national reunification which is developing in depth in south Korea are an expression of the firm will of our people not to tolerate aggression and treachery.

U.S. imperialism must be withdrawn from south Korea without delay and the Japanese aggressors must stop at once their reinvasion of south Korea.

The Japanese reactionaries must no longer defend the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and obstruct the reunification of our country.

The Pak Jung Hi clique must discontinue the treacherous acts of selling off the country and the nation, tailing behind the outside force, and step down from "power" as the people demand.

If they continue to challenge the aspiration of the nation and the desire of the times, they will bring down on their heads the stern judgement of history. (KCNA)

Kasuga-Li Chol Sung Confab

The "talks" was held in Seoul between Kasuga, Chairman of the Democratic Socialist Party of Japan, and Li Chol Sung, Chairman of the New Democratic Party of south Korea, and the "joint communique" released by them there.

Li Chol Sung and others in the upper crust of the New Democratic Party and Kasuga and other Democratic Socialist Dietmen of Japan at their recent "talks" stripped naked their ugly colour as servants and detached forces of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and the reactionary Japanese ruling circles.

After flying into Seoul, Kasuga and other Democratic Socialist Dietmen of Japan held "talks" with Li Chol Sung and others at which they voiced opposition to the U.S. troops withdrawal from south Korea and talked much about "simultaneous UN membership" for north and south Korea and "cross recognition", representing the intention of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries. This is a grave challenge to the Korean people's sovereignty and national interests.

The man who styles himself as an opposition politician of Japan made such a nonsensical talk intended to justify the U.S. forces presence in south Korea, going against the trend of the times, in stead of merging his voice into that of the Japanese people and the world people calling for the U.S. troops withdrawal from south Korea. This self-exposes that he and his companions are a mouthpiece of the imperialists.

They asserted that the U.S. troops should remain in south Korea for the "security" there.

It is the consistent policy of the DPRK to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and there is no one who threatens south Korea by force of arms. The ballyhoo that "security" can be guaranteed in south Korea only when the U.S. troops remain there is the repetition of the assertion of those who do not want Korea's reunification.

Kasuga zealously defended the "two Koreas" policy of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries, saying that "simultaneous UN membership" for north and south Korea and "cross recognition" are the ways of "easing the tension" in Korea.

It is the sophism of the aggressors to talk about "relaxation of the tension" while working hard to freeze the division, not its termination.

Will Kasuga tolerate the assertion that Honshu of Japan should be divided into two?

The recent "talks" held by Li Chol Sung and others in the upper crust of the New Democratic Party with Democratic Socialist Dietmen of Japan in Seoul to hatch plots for freezing the division of Korea are nothing but a marionette farce staged by the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique with their groomsmen in a bid to save their "two Koreas" plot from its bankruptcy and carry it into practice.

Now that the criminal "two Koreas" plot which the Pak Jung Hi clique have pushed ahead in collusion with the U.S. and Japanese aggressors is on the verge of bankruptcy, rejected by everyone, they are now letting such political charlatans as Li Chol Sung, their groomsman, hold "talks" with "pro-south Korean" elements within the Democratic Socialist Party of Japan for weaving plots to strengthen the tie-up with the Japanese reactionaries and perpetuate the division of the country at all costs.

While the "talks" were under way between these two detached forces puppet Pak Jung Hi met Kasuga and raised a hue and cry over the "threat of southward aggression". He again incited north-south confrontation and earnestly begged for Japan's "backing," arguing that it is necessary to put off the pullback of the U.S. ground forces as long as possible and take "compensatory measures" and that the north-south dialogue would not take place for the time being.

This reminds one of a drowning man catching at a straw.

Those facing an imminent doom, isolated from within and without, are now clinging to the coattail of anyone as the last resort to help themselves out of the predicament, but, in vain.

It is a height of folly for the puppets to try to achieve anything through these good-for-nothing groomsmen.

By persisting in their treacherous acts going against the trend of the times the puppets dig their own graves.

Why Pak Comes Back to Seoul?

Pak Tong Son, the kingpin of the south Korean influence-buying on Capitol Hill suddenly back home in Seoul on August 18. He had fled to London eight months ago, when the bribing scandal was brought to light in the US. Pak Tong Son made millions by exporting American rice to south Korea and spread money and favors across the US Congress. He was summoned to the "Seoul district prosecution" to undergo a secret investigation and appeared before newsmen on Aug. 24, one week later. The "prosecutor" didn't say why Pak was being investigated.

At the news conference, he declared "Whatever I have done in the United States, especially in Washington, has been done on my personal account as a private businessman to enhance by business situation...I have always enjoyed the company of political figures. It was my hobby."

He said he had never applied for permanent residence in the US and he had no idea of becoming an American citizen, in other words, he would not return to the US.

This is in accordance with the utterances of the puppet foreign minister a few days ago that his clique was in no position to meddle in the affairs of Pak Tong Son as he had the rights of permanent residence in the US.

Pak's sudden return to Seoul was alleged for seeing his sick mother. But it is doubtful.

He made his unexpected appearance in Seoul at a time when even the US authorities were compelled to bring up the question of his recall under the strong pressure of US public opinion demanding a probe into the bribery.

When the US House of Representatives Ethics Committee sent an investigator to London, Pak Tong Son stubbornly refused to comply with the recall.

Pak Jung Hi as the top chief of the bribery scandal had sent letters to Pak Tong Son more than once to back the bribing operation in the US. Then if Pak Tong Son appeared in the court, south Korean "government" plot to bring down US military and economic policies with gifts and favors would be thoroughly exposed.

It is an old trick of the Pak junta to threaten and blackmail persons for attaining their aim.

Pak Tong Son's sudden return to Seoul is undoubtedly connected with the south Korean authorities' intrigue to conceal the fact of their influence-peddling on Capitol Hill.

The September 5 issue of the US weekly magazine Newsweek referred to this problem as follows:

Just why Pak closed up his mansion in London and flew to Seoul wasn't clear. Pak's story was that he wanted to visit his sick mother. But Pak got off the plane from Hong Kong accompanied by tough-looking men with bulges under their jackets—"the type of guys you see splitting bricks with their bare hands," one passenger told Newsweek's Holger Jensen. Soon agents of the Korean CIA were warning newspapers to print the story of his arrival in one edition only and then drop the subject.

At first, Pak went into hiding. Foreign newsmen who staked out his mother's hospital room never saw Pak—and without a visa, she checked out. Korean officials told newsmen they had no interest in the whereabouts of a private citizen. Five days later, however, Pak turned up at the Seoul district prosecutor's office to answer two hours of questions about his finances. Then he met with newsmen and asserted: "I never bribed anyone."...and he would not speak from his sanctuary in Seoul, either: "If Leon Jaworski comes to Korea, it's his liberty, but I'm not going to talk to him."

Foreign minister Pak Tong Jin politely pointed out that Pak wasn't charged with any crime...Seoul, he added benignly, saw no reason to interfere in an "American matter."...

Speaker Involved in Bribery

According to the Aug. 30 issue of the U.S. paper "Los Angels Times," Suzi Pak Thomson, a Korean-born congressional aide, told congressional investigators that the present House Speaker O'Neill was House Democratic leader when south Korean businessman Pak Tong Son frequented his office.

Suzi Pak Thomson was a clerk in former House Speaker Carl Albert office. Her testimony was made in the closed meeting of the House Ethics Committee on Aug. 25.

The Los Angeles Times said in the editions that she told congressional investigators: Pak Tong Son, a controversial figure of the south Korean influence-peddling on Capitol Hill, frequented the O'Neill's office those days; Pak Tong Son said to Suzi Pak Thomson once to contact with O'Neill's office in the case of his absence in his office.

Former congressional aide Suzi Pak Thomson made testimony on Koreagate before the congressional investigators.

O'Neill is present House Speaker and was House Democratic leader from 1971 to 1977.

The whirlpool of the "Koreagate" is spreading to the present Speaker.

Washington Post Exposes True Color of Pak Tong Son

The U.S. paper "The Washington Post" August 28 exposed that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) knew Pak Tong Son who was suspected of being the key figure in the bribes scandal in the United States as far back as 1960 had relations with the south Korean Central Intelligence Agency and that the American CIA also had "indirect" relations with Pak Tong Son.

The following dirty acts of Pak Tong Son were newly brought to light:

He was once "chairman" of a reptile students organization in Seoul trumped up by the south Korean puppet government in 1960 and this bogus organization was subsidized by the American CIA-financed "Asian Foundation" in those days.

In 1964 he formed an international "anti-communist" youth organization headquartered in Washington and became its chief and this organization had relations with the American CIA.

He was also in contact with the American CIA's station chief in Seoul between 1969 and 1971. The former American CIA's station chief in Seoul said that Pak Tong Son was an influential operative.

"The Washington Post" also said that in 1962 Pak Tong Son accompanied Kim Jong Pil, the then director of the puppet Central Intelligence Agency, in his trip to the United States, with which the American CIA had some relations, and received instructions by telegram from Li Hu Rak, former director of the puppet Central Intelligence Agency, and other puppet government officials.

Asked by a reporter if the American CIA knew that Pak Tong Son was an important operative, the director of the American CIA refused to go into details about what was known about him.

The report of "The Washington Post" is a total refutation of the shameless assertion of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique that they had no formal relations with Pak Tong Son and will inevitably cause a new sensation.

42 U.S. Congressmen Admit Contact with Pak

Forty-two of 58 congressmen on a list prepared by south Korean businessman Pak Tong Son admit some contact with the Capitol Hill influence buyer, the Christian Science Monitor said on Aug. 25.

The Monitor said those admitting contact with Pak include five Democratic leaders, two of the three top Republicans, seven committee chairmen and other powerful figures.

Their names were included on a two-year-old list now in the files of congressional investigators. The newspaper said the men on the list were described by a Pak aide as lawmakers with whom Pak "has been associating."

Among those whom the newspaper said accepted campaign contributions from Pak were Democratic Whip John Brademas, (D-Ind.), who reportedly received $5,150 in three campaigns; former Democratic Whip John J. McFall, (D-Calif.), $4,000; Rep. Eligio de la Garza, (D-Tex.); Democratic Caucus chairman Thomas S. Foley, (D-Wash.), and Rep. Melvin Price, (D-Ill.), $500 each; and Rep. Morris K. Udall, (D-Ariz.), $300.

Four other present and former lawmakers also reportedly accepted money from Pak, the newspaper said.

The newspaper said 14 congressmen say they were offered—and some accepted—other gifts and favors from south Koreans. Five reportedly received honorary south Korean university degrees and three took privately financed trips to south Korea.

Seoul Bought UN Votes

U.S. Justice Department officials have been told that members of the south Korean observer mission to the United Nations allegedly paid off U.N. delegates in an effort to get favorable votes, Cox Newspapers reported on Sep. 1 in the United States.

The Cox story, quoting sources close to the south Korean payoff probe, said a south Korean national cooperating with authorities described the alleged payoffs. Some of the money allegedly went to private persons in the New York area who were believed to be in a position to help on Sep. 1 south Korea, the story said.

The Justice Department and a congressional committee are investigating alleged payoffs to congressmen by south Korean businessman Pak Tong Sun, who reportedly was indicted by a federal grand jury on Aug. 26

The Cox story said bank records bearing the name of the son-in-law of Pak Jung Hi were among those subpoenaed in the U.N. investigation.

The son-in-law, Byong Gi Han, denied in an interview with Cox that he ever made payoffs, but confirmed his personal bank records were subpoenaed.

Han is south Korea's "ambassador" to Canada, but until a few months ago he was the second-ranking official in the south Korean U.N. mission.

Cox said sources close to the investigation reported the subpoenaed records were from accounts maintained by the south Korean U.N. mission rather than Han's personal funds.

Pak Tong Sun, reportedly indicted in connection with alleged efforts to buy influence in Congress, so far appears to be safe from efforts to bring him to America for trial or to be questioned.

A spokesman for Rep. Bruce F. Caputo, (R-N.Y.) said Caputo has confirmation that Pak is named in a sealed indictment handed down by a federal grand jury in Washington. The exact charge is not known, he said.

But the United States has no extradition treaty with south Korea, where Pak, who fled America last fall for London, is now understood to be.

Caputo, who is backing efforts to obtain co-operation from the south Korean "government," commented, "It's hard to imagine how the Justice Department could have handled this case in a worse manner."

Chongryun Head Demands U.S. Troops Pullout

The U.S. troops must be withdrawn, above all, from south Korea if the reunification of Korea is to be realized, declared Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), speaking at the "round-table talk on the Korean question" in Osaka, Japan, with the attendance of Japanese personages of various circles.

He roundly exposed that the "conclusion of a non-aggression pact," "simultaneous entry into the United Nations," "cross recognition" and "conference of nations concerned" loudly advertised by the splittists within and without are all intrigues to create "two Koreas." He stressed:

The Korean people resolutely oppose not only the "two Koreas" plot, but also any attempt to help in it directly or indirectly, branding it as an unpardonable obstruction to Korea's independent and peaceful reunification and a grave encroachment upon our national sovereignty.

Speaking at the round-table talk, Governor of Osaka Prefecture Kuroda Ryoichi said:

"It is natural for us, as people of a neighbouring country, to support peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and oppose the 'two Koreas' plot. At this juncture when the Korean question has become the focal point of the international affairs, it is very important to hold a round-table talk like today with the attendance of men of different political parties and groupings and figures of broad circles in Osaka district and deepen our understanding of the problem of the Korean reunification.

We will more actively support and encourage the just struggle of the Korean people, linking the question of Korean reunification with our own problem."

The round-table talk was attended by men of political, public, judicial, academic, cultural, economic and press circles in Osaka district, more than 300 in all.

They in unison actively supported and encouraged the Korean people's cause of national reunification and expressed their determination to intensify their struggle for a switchover in the Japanese government's wrong Korean policy.

Dissidents Send Open Letter to Lawyers' Meet

Anti-"government" forces in south Korea, including the families of the signers of the "declaration for democracy and national salvation," made public an open letter on August 31 in the name of Kong Duk Yong, wife of former "president" Yun Bo Son.

The open letter was addressed to 800 from 18 countries who attended the fifth international conference of the "Lawyers' Association of the Western Pacific and Asia" held in Seoul, south Korea.

The open letter appealed to members of the lawyers' association to understand correctly the conditions of human rights in south Korea in the name of justice and conscience and not to be misled by one-sided "government" announcements, and continued as follows: (1) Legal measures (presidential decrees) force the south Korean people into silence against their conscience, are not legal and are no more than acts of violence; (2) Torture, imprisonment and surveillance are matters of daily occurrence in south Korea. You are requested to understand that today many people are thrown into prison in this country; (3) If we address this open letter to you, we may suffer from some difficulties.

Int'l Jurists Com. Denounces Human Rights Violation

The International Jurists Committee for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea recently made public an open letter sent to the juristic organizations and individual figures of various countries, denouncing the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique for violating human rights and manoeuvring to ignite a new war, according to a report from Paris.

Recalling that former "director of the Central Intelligence Agency" of south Korea Kim Hyong Uk exposed the Pak Jung Hi puppet cliques' fascist suppression, citing detailed materials, some time ago, the letter noted: This shows that the question of human rights still remains unsolved in south Korea.

The letter condemned the U.S. imperialists for manoeuvring to provoke a new war in Korea, increasing their military aid to the south Korean puppet clique.

U.S. Ready to Redeploy GIs in S. Korea

The U.S. Government has decided on a policy of re-deploying in south Korea the ground forces now present in that region, in case of an "attack" from the "north" even after the total planned withdrawal over a period of four to five years, according to a foreign press report from Washington.

This was reportedly explained in the "president's secret instruction on national strategy" which was conveyed from Carter to Defence Secretary Brown.

Since his assumption of presidency, Carter has ordered that the National Security Council (NSC), defence and state authorities reconsider the international strategy of the U.S. The instruction was spelled out on the basis of six-year investigation and discussions by the special staff.

Referring to the treatment of the U.S. Second Infantry Division in south Korea, it stressed that the Second Infantry Division should be redeployed in south Korea in charge of "defence" of that region in case of an "attack" from the "north" after total withdrawal. In the instruction the Second Infantry Division was called a "touch-in military force in Asia including south Korea."

As for the Second Infantry Division which was once decided to be transferred to the U.S. homeland, it is within the bounds of possibility that the division was moved to military bases in Hawaii, Guam or on the West Coast of the U.S. which are nearest to south Korea, because Carter stressed in the secret instruction on "touch-in readiness," a foreign press report said.

When making his election commitments, Carter said he would withdraw U.S. troops from south Korea. But after assuming office, Carter said that it would withdraw U.S. troops from south Korea by stages over a period of four to five years.

The tenure of office of the U.S. president is four years so, when he says he will pull out U.S. troops from south Korea phase by phase over a period of four to five years, it is tantamount to saying the U.S. must not withdraw its troops from south Korea while Carter is in office.

Recently, in addition, the Carter administration has been increasing its military "aid" to south Korea, supporting the south Korean "regime" politically and economically.

Far Eastern Economic Review:

Park Signals No Change

Follows a gist of the August 26 Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) article on the recent release of south Korean political prisoners by Pak "regime."

Seoul: In another cosmetic gesture, President Park Chung Hee released a further 17 dissidents on August 15, the 32nd anniversary of Korea's emancipation from Japanese colonial rule.

Those released were only the "mosquitoes" who had irritated the President. The better known critics of Park's rule, such as Kim Dae Jung, who nearly defeated Park in the 1971 presidential contest, are still in jail. They are among 280 other political detainees held under the 1975 Emergency decree.

The families of these detainees called for their immediate and unconditional release and the wives and mothers of about 30 dissidents staged a hunger strike to back the demand "so that the country can restore the true image of democracy."

But President Park has made it clear that whatever United States President Jimmy Carter's views on human rights in South Korea, Park will not restore South Korea to what it was before his "revitalising reform" order.

Among the 17 released were five Protestant clergymen, headed by the Rev. Cho Hong Nae, a Presbyterian from South Cholla Province. They were jailed in 1976 and this year, it was understood, for criticising the Governments in their church sermons.

Others were a college student and persons described by the Government as "jobless." The student, identified as Kim Yang Su, was jailed for plotting a demonstration, allegedly designed to topple the Government, in 1974.

All but Kim were charged and convicted under the 1975 Emergency decree that prohibits criticisms of the Government and the 1972 Constitution. A sweeping decree, it stipulates only the minimum penalty of one year's imprisonment for its violators. No maximum punishment is specified.

The latest parole brought to 31 the total number of people released since July. Whether there will be more releases is hard to tell, especially as the Government insists that detainees must show positive signs of "repentance."

Others still held include Roman Catholic priests Ham Se Ung and Mun Chong Hyon, who headed the now-banned "Congress for Restoration of Democracy," the brothers Timothy and Stephen Moon, who are respected theologians, and Professors Suh Nam Dong and Lee Hae Dong.

They were convicted in March of Emergency violations after signing a manifesto asking President Park to resign. Scattered in prisons across the country, they are serving jail sentences ranging from two-and-a-half to five years. Their continued detention has dismayed the Opposition and angered their families.

The Government's position, as given by President Park in his news conference two weeks ago, is tough. No dissident who does not "clearly" repent, he indicated, would be freed. Some dissidents were generously treated in the past, he said, and then behaved as if they were "victorious generals." Unconditional freedom would mean renewed political unrest, causing the Government to crack down again. He called this process a "vicious cycle."

It was a disappointing message but even more disturbing was his general perception of the country's overall political future. As against hopes for a political liberalization signified by his meeting in May with opposition party leader Lee Chui Seung, at which they spoke of seeking "political progress," Park was now holding out only a slim promise for improvement.

The 1972 Constitution—the abrogation of which has remained the chief goal of the dissidents movement—is to remain the framework for future relations between the Government and the opposition party, he said. Predictions of early elections—and his framework—were discouraged forcefully. To many dissidents as well as to the New Democratic Party, it was a message of "more of the same."

In his news conference, President Park did raise hopes that the current parliamentary election law would be modified to enable more legislators to be elected, but it was a concession too small to match the optimistic expectations.

S. Koreans Reject Mil. Training

Today many young and middle aged people in south Korea are resolutely struggling against the forcible conscription and criminal military training forced upon them by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

According to a report, a young man called Chang Chung Jong residing in Mia-dong, Tobong district, Seoul, resolutely refused the forcible conscription, tearing to pieces a "call-up paper" when it was delivered to him some time ago from the puppet military service organ.

A young man named Kim Jung Yong in Yongdungpo district, Seoul, went into hiding after he received a "call-up paper."

Many other young and middle aged people in Chunchon of south Korean Kangwon Province, and Taegu, Pusan, Inchon, Taejon and other parts opposed in various forms and ways the schemings of the puppets to forcibly drag them into the puppet army.

Along with the struggle against the forcible conscription, the struggle against the criminal "training of the homeland defence reserve forces" is going on vigorously in various parts of south Korea.

Choe Gyong Il living in Ojong-dong, Taejon, South Chungchong Province, and five other young men boycotted the "training of the homeland defence reserve forces" in mid-June.

Some time ago Chang Song Guk in Ryonggye-dong, Ansim-up, Kyongsan county, North Kyongsang Province, and 20 other young and middle aged men in the county and more than 50 young and middle aged men in Kwangju city, South Cholla Province, opposed the "training of the homeland defence reserve forces."

The youth and middle-aged who were forcibly drafted into the "homeland" defence reserve forces" by the Pak junta, are waging a resolute struggle in various forms including a massive riot against harsh military training, fascist discipline and brutal "corporal punishment" and maltreatment by their superiors.

A typical example is that late in April, more than 200 young and middle aged men forcibly enlisted in the "homeland defence reserve forces" rose in a massive riot in the military drill ground of the puppet ground force in Yong-dong county, North Chungchong Province, against severe training and repression of human rights.

The struggle of the young and middle aged people against service in the puppet army and military training is being further intensified in spite of the harsh fascist suppression by the Pak clique.

Last year more than 74,330 young and middle aged men, 2.5 times the figure of 1975, rejected the "training of the homeland defence reserve forces" throughout south Korea. From January to April this year, in Pusan alone more than 2,480 young and middle aged men were put on "trial" by the scoundrels for their opposition to the "training of the homeland defence reserve forces."

The ever expanding struggle of the south Korean young and middle aged people deals a heavy blow at the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the Pak junta, who are getting more frantic recently in their new war provocation machinations.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique is forcing more than 80 middle and high school women teachers in North Kyongsang Province to undergo first-aid treatment practice and ball-firing exercise at a unit of the puppet marine corps, according to a radio report from Seoul on August 26.

The war exercise imposed upon these women teachers is an extension of these criminal acts.

400 Provocations Committed By Seoul

PANMUNJOM (KCNA)—A meeting of security officers of the Military Armistice Commission was held at Panmunjom on August 13.

According to the statement of the security officer of our side at the meeting, provocations and violations committed by security personnel of the enemy side against our side in the Joint Security Area numbered 17 till August 13 from August 5 when the last security officers meeting was held and over 400 since the armistice was reached on changing order in the Joint Security Area of Panmunjom in September last year. Security personnel of the enemy side obstructed security personnel of our side in the conduct of their duty by deliberately directing the headlights of automobiles at the post of our side, shouting cries and committing indecent acts on the night of August 5, at dawn and noon of August 6 and on the evening of August 8.

The security officer of our side said that these unending provocations by security personnel of the enemy side were attributable entirely to the irresponsible and insincere attitude of the enemy side in the implementation of the armistice agreement and agreed provisions. If the enemy side continues to encourage its security personnel to reckless provocations, it will have to bear responsibility for all the consequences arising therefrom, he warned.

U.S. Congress to OK Phased Pullout Plan

The United States can provide the south Koreans with the capabilities to deter "attack" on them and "defend" south Korea, U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown said in an interview with the editors of U.S. News and World Report.

The American weekly magazine, in its September 5 issue, carried the interview with Brown who had just come back from his visit to south Korea and Japan.

Replying to the editors' suggestion that the U.S. administration should reconsider its decision to withdraw American ground troops from south Korea over the next four to five years, Brown said that the U.S. can give congressional support for the program it has worked out with the south Koreans by transferring equipment and by extending for credits for military purchases, by training and exercises, and by adding some aircraft to the aircraft already there.

This utterance of Brown's clearly shows that the U.S. has no intention to change its plan to pull out its ground forces phase by phase, keeping the air force there intact, and continue to strengthen its support to the south Korean puppet "regime."

Meanwhile, Brown took up the so-called "balance of power" question on the Korean Peninsula, alleging that there is a much more complicated convergence of U.S., Japan, Chinese and Soviet interests in Northeast Asia.

Toward the end of July, Brown and his entourage turned up in Seoul with Carter's "message" and held the "10th south Korea-U.S. annual security consultative meeting" with the south Korean "regime," which was followed by a "joint communique."

The U.S. Defence Secretary did not say a word about "complete withdrawal" of the U.S. troops at the "consultative meeting," in the "message," "joint communique" or at a news conference.

On the contrary, he made it plain that the U.S. did not intend to withdraw its troops present in south Korea immediately, totally or for good, but was seeking to realize a sinister plan to keep south Korea under the occupation of U.S. troops, hasten war preparations and create "two Koreas," with a tight hold on south Korea for an indefinite period.

War Exercise on South Sea

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique plan to stage a shooting exercise on the sea around Namyang Islands off the southern coast between August 29 and 31 and another on the sea southeast of Koje-do Island for one month from September 1 to 30 ,according to a report from Seoul.

Such play with fire planned by the Pak Jung Hi bellicose elements is designed to stir up a war atmosphere among the south Korean people and deliberately aggravate the situation.

12 Phantoms Sent to S. Korea

The U.S. air force will send 12 additional F-4 fighter planes to south Korea in the coming months to strengthen its air power there prior to the planned American ground troop withdrawal.

The move, disclosed by Pentagon sources on August 11, apparently is intended to reassure the Seoul "regime" that the U.S. intends to stand by its commitment to south Korea's so-called "security."

At present, about five dozens of U.S. F-4E Phantom jets are based at air fields south of Seoul.

The Pentagon officials indicated that "standby preparations" will be made in case warplanes are needed in the U.S. or elsewhere in the Pacific in an "emergency."

The U.S. air force has 77 F-4's on Okinawa and 53 in the Philippines. Some of these fighters could be flown to south Korea within a matter of hours.

The U.S. has demonstrated on a number of occasions that it is prepared to build up its air power in south Korea with airplanes from U.S. bases in a relatively short time.

A year ago, for example, a squadron of 20 F-111 fighter bombers flew from Mountain Home, Idaho, to south Korea in less than 15 hours after they recieved an order to go there.

President Carter has made an open-ended commitment to keep U.S. air power in south Korea, after pulling out some 33,000 ground troops.

However, under the cloak of U.S. troop withdrawal, the U.S. is reinforcing its military strength in south Korea and speeding up war preparations in greater haste. These intentions and schemes were emphasized at the so-called "10th south Korea-U.S. annual security consultative meetin" gheld between U.S. Defence Secretary Brown and the south Korean "regime" some time ago and have since been revealed on various occasions.

Rodong Sinmun Comments

Rodong Sinmun (the organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea) in August 15 commented on the U.S. scheme to bring F-4 fighter planes to south Korea in the near future prior to the pullout of the U.S. ground troops from south Korea.

The projected introduction of many F-4 fighters, modern jet planes, into south Korea means a rapid reinforcement of the U.S. air force in south Korea and one more grave step taken by the U.S. imperialists to speed up war preparations against the Korean people.

Declaring that the U.S. imperialists' moves to step up the war preparations against the Korean people of the Pacific region, the Kadena air force base and other U.S. military bases in Okinawa, which are areas surrouding Korea, the commentary says:

The ever more undisguised war moves of the U.S. imperialists in Korea are designed to check the reunification of Korea by "strength," create "two Koreas" and thus realize at any cost their aggressive desire to keep south Korea in their grip for ever as their colony and military base.

Photo shows F-4 fighters of USAF parked at the Kadena Air Base in Okinawa.

S. Korean Reporters Fight Against Press-gag

Reporters of the south Korean newspaper "Tonga Ilbo" called a strike on October 24, 1974, in protest against the "government's" press-gag after adopting the "declaration for realizing freedom of the press."

The press corps assigned to the puppet Seoul police bureau on August 24 lodged a protest with the chief of the puppet police bureau and demanded he sternly punish the police gangsters who had viciously obstructed the news coverage of reporters, according to a report.

This protest of the press corps came in the wake of a series of assaults on correspondents covering news by the police bandits under the puppet police bureau.

On August 23, gangsters of the puppet west gate police station in Seoul heaped abuses on and assaulted reporters of "Chosen Ilbo," "Radio Tongyang" and "RadioMunhwa" and other newspaper and radio reporters, obstructing their news coverage, when they went to the police station to cover news. The police gangsters yelled: "What are you?" "We'll kill all of you" and "We'll teach you what the police is like."

On August 24, gangsters of the puppet northern police station in Seoul beat a reporter of "Seoul Sinmun" when he went there to cover news.

The puppet police commits such outrages to prevent the exposure of their crimes such as fascist repression to the broad public through reporters' news coverage.

The press corps which thrust the protest at the chief of the puppet Seoul police bureau threatens to continue the protest struggle till an acceptable step is taken, watching how the puppet police reacts.

Totally Subsidized Press under Yusin

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's fascist suppression of human rights and dirty bribery have become a target of bitter condemnation in the world press circles.

But, only the south Korean press under the fascist "*yusin* (revitalized) system" is forced to keep silence.

This is because the suppression of the press by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique has reached the culminating point.

No sooner had the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique seized "power" than they issued "proclamation No. 1" stretching their dark talons to "purge the press."

The puppets worked out a press gag policy and its "enforcement regulations" in June 1962. Then came the "law on the registration of newspapers, news agencies, etc." in December 1963 and the "law on the registration of publishing houses and printing shops" in June 1964 to be followed by a "revised law of the criminal code" in March 1975, a fascist evil law never known in history. In this way they committed the fascist outrage of totally muzzling the south Korean press.

While in power, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have forcibly closed 1,607 press organs, big and small, including "Minjok Ilbo" and put out of existence such publications as "Sasanggye," "Changjo," "Tari," "Sinhi Norae," "Bulletin of the Journalists Association" and "Taehan Ilbo."

After cooking up a "system or registration of newspapermen," the puppets have deprived the conscientious men of the press of their qualification and expelled from the press organs over 3,300 progressive journalists, or more than half of the total, by labelling them as "blackmailing journalists" or "pretended journalists."

In order to subsidize the south Korean press as a "waiting-maid of power" and a "dumb person who ate honey," they are craftily applying "a more camouflaged and intellectualized act of stifling the press" plus open repression.

The suppression of "Tonga Ilbo" through the cancellation of ad orders is a typical example of the shamelessness, craftiness and viciousness of the puppets' suppression of the press organs and men of the press that intend to report truth in protest against the "*yusin*" fascist dictatorship.

In October 1974, when more than 200 journalists of "Tonga Ilbo" came out with a "declaration of freedom of the press" in protest against the "*yusin*" dictatorship, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique let loose agents of the "Central Intelligence Agency" to commit such a despicable act as forcing enterprises and business bodies to cancel their ad orders with "Tonga Ilbo," "Radio Tonga," "Sinjongbo" and "Nyoung Tonga."

Consequently, "Tonga Ilbo" had to be edited with a blank ad page previously unknown in the world history of the press, and found itself in acute financial difficulties, which grew due to banks' boycott of loaning. In addition to this, the puppet clique committed such outrage as expelling from the press circles 121 journalists of the paper and its chief editor and editorial board chief who supported them and imprisoning two of them.

Today the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's suppression of the south Korean press finds vivid manifestation in the fact that the "CIA" agents are posted in the editorial boards of the press organs to command the news coverage of the journalists, manipulate reports, delete in censorship what they dislike, walk away, torture and penalize conscientious journalists.

Ranard, former director for "Korean affairs" in the U.S. State Department, said to the following effect:

Every newspaper in south Korea is now subject to a press censor of the "Central Intelligence Agency" who points to the item to be edited and deleted. The "government" dexterously seals up the press and "CIA" men assault, intimidate and buy up newspapermen.

In south Korea today one sees the deplorable abnormal situation where there are people, but no right to think, and there are newspapers, but no freedom of the press.

Anyone who refuses to comply with the fascist "*yusin* system" and tries to defend the freedom and right of expression is liable to harsh penalties.

Kim Ji Ha who had been unreasonably imprisoned for his poems "Five Bandits" and "False Rumours," was thrown into prison again after his release, simply because in his notes "Penance—1974" written behind bars he exposed the unfair trial of the case of the People's Revolutionary Party, and Kim Myong Sik, a poet, was also thrown into prison for having criticized the "*yusin* system" in his "Study of the Ten Chapter History."

Coeds Here Drilled

It was made clear that the Pak Jung Hi junta compelled 83 Korean girl students from Japan to visit south Korea under the name of a "visit to the fatherland," to put them in "girls' training houses" and gave them military training.

At present, south Korea is putting spurs to the fascistization and militarization of schools.

Since "students' homeland reserve corps" were established in all universities and high schools in south Korea, over 1,400,000 south Korean students have been forced to enlist in the corps and receive military training forced on them.

The Pak junta accelerated the militarization of schools under the name of "protection of the fatherland," and mobilized even Korean girls in Japan for military training.

This shows how the Pak clique has become frantic in order to intensify tension in the Korean Peninsula and step up north-south confrontation.

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